

**CLYTUS KUMALARIENSIS SP. N. (COLEOPTERA : CERAMBYCIDAE)  
FROM TURKEY**

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**Summary**

*Clytus kumalariensis* sp. n. from West Anatolia (Turkey) related to *C. arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758) is described and illustrated.

**Key words**

Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Clytus*, Palearctic region.

**Résumé.** *Clytus kumalariensis* sp. n. (Coleoptera : Cerambycidae) de Turquie.

L'auteur décrit *Clytus kumalariensis* nouvelle espèce de l'Anatolie occidentale (Turquie), voisin de *C. arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758).

**Mots clés**

Taxonomie, nouvelle espèce, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Clytus*, région paléarctique.

In Turkey and neighbouring areas the genus *Clytus* Laicharting, 1784 is represented by twelve species and one subspecies. WINKLER (1929) gives 7 species ; later 2 species (*Clytus madoni* (Pic, 1890) and *Clytus taurusiensis* (Pic, 1903) formerly belonging to genus *Chlorophorus* were added to genus *Clytus*. Moreover, *C. stepanovi* Danilevsky et Miroshnikov, 1985, *C. schurmanni* Sama, 1995, and *C. kabateki* Sama, 1997 were described subsequently. In this work a new species related to *C. arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758) is described.

**CLYTUS KUMALARIENSIS SP. NOV. (FIG. 1 -3)**

**Habitus**

**Body length :** 8.0-14.0 mm. **Head** including mouth parts, black, maxillary and labial palpi red, with all segments distinctly infusate at their tips. Frons flat, between eyes 0,45 times wider than head. Surface of frons covered with deep, irregularly arranged, subrounded to shortly oval punctures of unequal size. Particular punctures along orbits rather subrounded, usually as large as 2,5 – 3 diameters of an eye facet, closely catenulate, becoming oval, isolated, somewhat larger but in its longitudinal direction at most as large as 5 diameters

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of an eye facet in midpart of frons, separated at least by quarter or more of their diameter. In some specimens this area is nearly impunctate, strikingly shining, smooth. Pubescence composed of long sparse erected white-yellow hairs and tufts of shorter and stronger lemon-yellow bristles, arranged only along orbits directed outwards. Clypeus, except for several minute punctures at base, smooth. Vertex in anterior part coarsely areolately rugose, more faintly so in posterior one. Except for long erect hairs which are similar to those of frons, two sparse groups of short lemon-yellow bristles directed inwards are sometimes present in the midlength of vertex, forming interrupted transverse stripe. **Antennae** brown-apricot, reaching midlength of elytra. Approximate ratio of the lengths of basal segments in males 20 : 11 : 21 : 17 : 19. Pubescence honey or golden, composed of relatively short recumbent setae and several stronger and strikingly longer, ones distributed on inner side of antennal segments I-IV.

**Pronotum** black, shortly barrel-shaped, nearly globular, shortly parallelsided at base, 0,9 times longer than wide. Dorsal surface (from lateral aspect) in two anterior thirds flatly, in posterior one strikingly accurately convex, shortly reflexed before base. Surface of pronotum coarsely areolately rugose to reticulate, reticulation gradually finer anteriorly and laterally. Base with small depressed median area without areoles, very finely alutaceous. Pubescence composed of long sparse erect honey to yellow setae, and short strong semirecumbent black setae. Another short strong recumbent bristles form lemon-yellow pattern of pronotum which comprises anterior transversal stripe, usually interrupted in the middle and two tufts – one distributed in lateral portion of pronotal base, and another, lateral, distributed over middle coxa.

**Scutellum** completely covered with short lemon-yellow bristles.

**Elytra** black (brown portions covered with lemon-yellow pattern), 2,24 times longer than wide in the middle, parallelsided, shortly accurately tapering at the apex. One or sometimes two longitudinal ribs only scarcely visible, not reaching apex, in small specimens frequently missing. Apex obliquely truncate, feebly arcuate. Surface of elytra densely punctate, pubescent. Punctures about as large as 1,5–2 eye facets, separated by 1 diameter, becoming gradually larger cranially, in anterior third of the elytral length about as large as 2,5–3 eye facets, separated by 0,3–0,25 of their diameter. Pubescence composed of long sparse erect honey to yellow hairs (which are distributed only in the anterior third) and short strong black or lemon-yellow recumbent bristles. The latter bristles are much denser, forming a peculiar lemon-yellow pattern composed of : (1) humeral transversal stripe-thin, feebly directed anteromedial, placed in the middle of elytral width ; (2) anteromedial hook-shaped stripe – wider and thicker than the preceding, by its inner and outer pointed ends not reaching either suture or outer margin of elytron, outer end placed in anterior five-seventh of the length of stripe ; (3) postmedial humeral transversal stripe-thick,

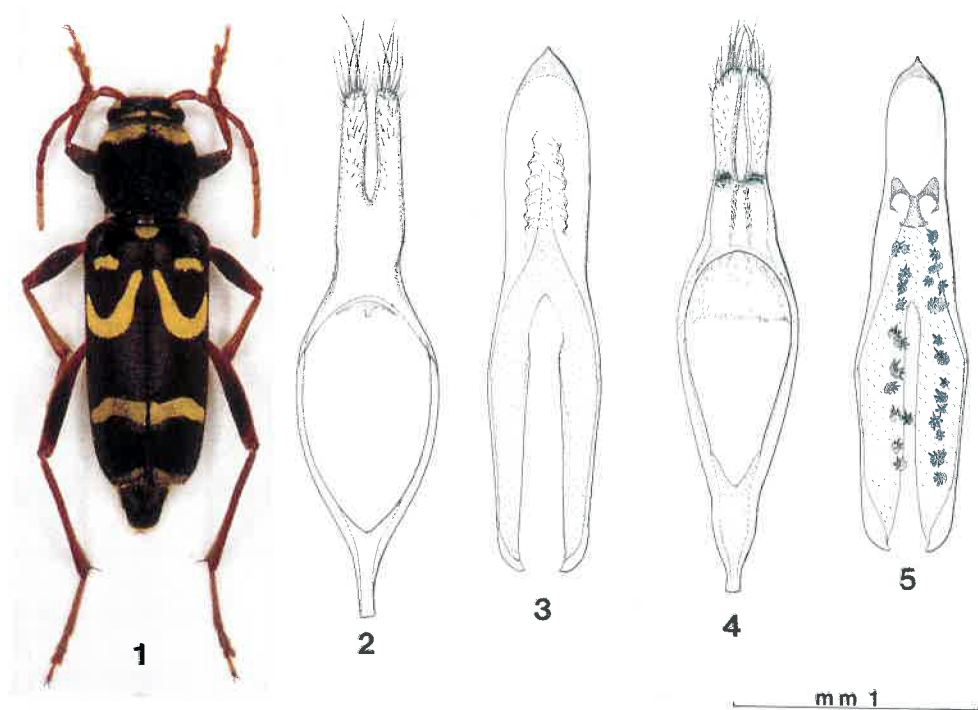


Fig. 1 - **Clytus kumalariensis** *n.sp.* - Female.

Fig. 2, 3 - **Clytus kumalariensis** *n.sp.* - Aedeagus : parameres (2), median lobe (3).

Fig. 4, 5 - **Clytus arietis** (Linnaeus, 1758) - Aedeagus : parameres (4), median lobe (5).

feebly directed anteromedial, reaching suture but not lateral margin of elytron, sutural end twice wider than lateral one ; (4) apical transverse stripe-thin, complete.

**Underside** black, surface with punctuation variable, generally not much dense, covered with long erect, but rather sparse yellow-grey pubescence. Punctures on basal lobes of prosternum as well as on the mesosternum, large, transversely oval, usually catenulate, on metasternum smaller, about as large as 2,5–3,5 diameter of an eye facet, separated by 0,25 to nearly 1 diameter, those on abdominal sternites small, at most as large as 2,5 diameters of an eye facet, sparse, separated usually by 1,5–2 diameters. Short, strong, recumbent bristles forming lemon-yellow pattern of the ventral surface are situated at posterolateral margins of meso- and metasternum, posterior half of metaepisternum and on subterminal portions of abdominal sternites I–IV.

**Legs** except for black coxae, brown apricot, femoral clubs in various degree infuscate (fore ones usually stronger). Ratio of basal three protarsomeres : 1,09: 1 : 1,54 ; intermediate : 1 : 1,04 : 2,16 ; posterior 1 : 1,40 : 4,68.

**Tegmen** (Fig. 2) pale brown. Parameres in ventral view parallelsided, bearing pale brown minute hairs and several long terminal setae of various length. Median lobe of aedeagus (Fig. 3) pale brown, parallelsided in the distal half.

**Allotype** (female) : differs from male as follows : antennae somewhat shorter than in male, not reaching midlength of elytra.

### Type material

**Holotype** male and **Allotype** female: TURKEY c., Kumalar Dağı, Şuhut - Başören 1800 m, 28 - 29.V.1996, M. Johanides lgt. Deposited in the collection of M. Johanides (Praha).

**Paratypes**: 16 males, 11 females, same data as the holotype (6 males, 4 females : coll. M. Johanides ; 6 males, 2 females : coll. O. Odvárka, Chomutov ; 3 males, 4 females : coll. V. Čelíkovský, Praha ; 1 male : coll. J. Rolčík, Praha ; 1 female : coll. G. Sama, Cesena). 10 males, 18 females : Turkey c., Şuhut - Başören, 5 - 6.VI.1998, ex larva from *Quercus* sp. (4 males, 1 female : coll. M. Johanides, Praha ; 1 male, 11 females : coll. M. Rejzek, Praha ; 1 male, 3 females : coll. G. Sama, Cesena ; 2 males, 2 females : coll. V. Čelíkovský, Praha ; 2 males, 1 female : coll. S. Kadlec, Litvínov). 2 males, 2 females, Turkey prov. Afyon, 3 km West of Başören 21.VI.1998 (2 males, 1 female : coll. M. Formánek, Praha ; 1 female : coll. Z. Košťál, Pardubice). 2 males and 1 female, Turkey prov. Afyon, 3 km West of Başören VI.1999 ex larva (coll. Z. Košťál, Pardubice).



### Differential diagnosis

*Clytus kumalariensis* sp. n. is closely related to *C. arietis* (Linnaeus, 1758), from which it differs by the usually interrupted lemon-yellow stripe on anterior margin of pronotum, humeral spot of elytra shorter and by another shape of anteromedian hook-shaped spot of elytra. Further distinguishing characters may be tabulated as follows :

#### ***Clytus kumalariensis* sp. n. (Fig.1)**

Terminal segments of antennae not infusate

Tegmen in ventral view with phalobase obovate, suddenly narrowing proximally (Fig. 2)

Parameres parallelsided

Median lobe of aedeagus simply dilatate in the middle, apical portion relatively thick, parallelsided, in a long portion gradually tapering towards pointed apex (Fig. 3)

#### ***Clytus arietis* L.**

Terminal segments of antennae infusate

Tegmen in ventral view with phalobase elongately reversely drop-shaped, gradually narrowing proximally (Fig. 4)

Parameres distinctly dilatate distally

Median lobe of aedeagus gradually dilatate proximally in the full median third of its length, apex relatively narrow, shortly tapering towards pointed apex (Fig. 5)

Specimens of the new species were collected on the leaves of oak (*Quercus* sp.) or reared from dead branches of the same plants.

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